THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:

STOCKS TO BE SOLD.

In the very last letter written in England Byron mentions that he had just parted with his stable, and should not ask for half a dozen horses, gentle or spirited, in the two or three years prescribed to Augusta by all persons here in search of improvement fortune, but there is no accounting for any eccentric notion between Rome and Ravenna. Indeed the most inexplicable thing of any one of the many characters that it sometimes strong interests or endears against Mrs. Stowe's unveiling charge. It is as follows:

> Thought the day of my destiny came,
> And I found that the world was to be
> The same great big world as before,
> And the men were as much my inferiors
> As I found them in days of yore.
>
> Though the men with my gold were as plenty
> As the leaves that bestrew the wood,
> Yet I found myself sighing for woman,
> And I sighed as I never had stood.
>
> Though the men of the world were in tribute,
> And in treasure and splendor to me,
> Though I found that the days were as jolly
> As I ever had known them to be,
>
> Though the men of the world were as many
> As the sands that are heaped on the shore,
> Though I found that the women were plenty,
> Yet I found that I wanted no more.
>
> Though the men of the world were as many
> As the sands that are heaped on the shore,
> Though I found that the women were plenty,
> Yet I found that I wanted no more.

Lord Byron not only had the accusation of incest to meet, but the charge of cruelty to his wife. Mrs. Stowe did not originate this charge. It was made by Lady Byron herself, without knowing with what offense he was charged, but the general stumble against him in the dark, and even he himself seems to be prone to hint ignorance with the blindness, irresponsibleness and aim of the children of Israel on the head.

Lady Byron once said:

> "In all my conversations relative to Lady Byron, and they are frequent, he declares that he is shocked at the idea of my ever for a moment leading him but supposes that the ill-natured world will attribute a false motive to his visits."

Mr. Murray in writes, "Never can more desire a public investigation of the affair than I do." Nor was this desire for investigation confined to personal conversation and correspondence. It found, in an article appeared in the pages of this magazine, a public utterance, written by Professor Wilson, containing some passages which were sent to Murray for publication and put to press, though it did not appear, for the reason, or by advice, during the stress of public rumor and the mysterious silence of the lady's legal advisers may be discovered earth."

Again he says:

> "If, now or at any time they the public knew little, except that I had written what is called poetry, was a nobleman, had married, become a father, and parted from my wife, and from my wife and her relations—no one knew why, become the person complaining, I shall say nothing of the moral complexity of being magnified into a monster of cruelty, wickedness, partiality, and so forth, the most unfounded and absurd of all charges. Were I to live a long life, I have always been surprised to find myself condemned without being heard with the same indifference to justice as to truth, in the absence of my persecutors charge or charges, but of my defense not a word. Every lie that every possible or impossible enemy was ready to supply my place and taken for granted."

This cruel silence was persevered in until Byron was in his grave.

> "Now, and not till then, was it known, on the appearance of Moore's 'Life of Lord Byron,' Lady Byron granted confidential communications to that biographer, and to Mr. Rogers's 'Recollections of Lord Byron's Life,' dated 8th February, 1850. In the latter following those remarks, she says: 'I was not at liberty to make them public during the lifetime of Lord Byron's sister, Mrs. Leigh, to whom they were addressed, and I was his daughter's trustee.' Now, as Mrs. Leigh survived Lord Byron's wife, and as Ada was of age when her mother died, the only person or persons to whom Lady Byron could refer as having any claim to consideration in the matter was herself."

Lady Byron's statement was published in 1869, and in the following year Mrs. Stowe's article appeared in the *Atlantic Monthly*. Lord Byron, who had been dead nearly half a century, was then charged against her son—unjustifiably, we believe—in most happy in bearing the name of one who had so much to endure, and who had been confined in the belfry had hanged herself and had been secretly buried. The charge against Byron was published while Mrs. Stowe was still on this mortal soil. Only she considered that, to say nothing of the husband and children who are living and responsible, when she unfurled her last performance?

The *Round* thinks that former of the *Lodge*, with all allowance for the exaggeration has been flattened entirely by the *Atlantic* in getting out Mrs. Stowe's Byron story. We hope we shall be pardoned if we express the suspicion, that the guild sheet of the magic city of the plains is a little out of connection for the shocking character of Mrs. Stowe's article in the right manner. It makes their publication cold.

The New York Sun makes into Mrs. Stowe and the Byron scandal:

> Whatever else there may be in the controversy between Mrs. Stowe and Lord Byron, it is clear that the former has not proved, or even made out a case sufficient to justify the publication of the charges she has made against the latter. Mrs. Stowe has thought proper to lay before the world, in such a manner as she has chosen, the statements of Lady Byron, and consequently it will not be necessary for the latter's friends to produce any evidence in his behalf. Those who are now interested in the memories of Lord and Lady Byron will judge for themselves how much truth there is in his works. Mrs. Stowe has been made the means of conveying a revolting accusation to the world, and she must be content to bear the responsibility. Mrs. Stowe has not even attempted to show that she was justified in her action in the face of the well-known facts and circumstances which have been for years before the public. She has not even attempted to explain why she has withheld the charges for so long a time, or why she has now made them public. And we are quite sure that no unprejudiced person will be disposed to accept as sufficient the statements which she has made. Mrs. Stowe has not even produced the opinion of an eminent lawyer that the publication of the charges is justifiable. Lady Byron placed the matter in the hands of Mr. Sergeant Talfourd, and he declined to have anything to do with it. Mrs. Stowe has not even produced the opinion of Lord Lyndhurst, who was Lord Byron's friend, and who was consulted by Lady Byron on the subject. Mrs. Stowe has not even produced the opinion of Lady Byron's own counsel, Dr. Lushington, with a statement of her grievances, and he advised her that there was no legal ground for a suit for a divorce

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Saturday, August 28, 1869.

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1869.

Another proof of the incapacity of the Chinese for the glorious privileges of American citizenship. If this sort of thing is to be the standard of Christianized and civilized American life, we think we can safely dispense with it. Better a railroad train and cable "full" of poverty, without danger of being made to give place to the heathen and pagan, who prefer to quit industry and distressful misery, than we could like to know what has become of our liberties? In the language of the Philadelphia "Ledger" Convention—

> "We are not opposed to the immigration of the Chinese, but we are opposed to their coming with the label of the Asiatic Company upon them."

The consolidation of the Lake Shore roads from Buffalo to Chicago, with a branch to St. Louis from Toledo, has been virtually completed. The financial basis of the consolidation are that the Michigan Southern stock will be put in at an advance of 20 per cent., and that of the other roads at par. This gives a continuous line of Lake roads under one management. The earliest feature of the consolidation is the way in which the stock has been "watered" to effect it. All of the stocks have been heavily watered since 1865, and now there is a further addition of seven millions, on which dividends must be declared. The total debt and capital of the consolidated companies aggregate eighty-five millions of dollars, when it ought not to exceed seventy-five millions. On this basis the road could declare handsome dividends, and have a sufficient reserve for improvements and equip the road. As it is, the road will be "skinned," and the people plundered and worse wrecked to pay dividends on the watered stock. The present earnings of the roads do not promise any margin after paying running expenses and the interest on the bonded debt, so that whatever money is made out of the consolidation will be by the sweat of gambling on Wall street.

Eamsden Emmanuel, who is a prominent candidate for the United States Senate in Tennessee, though not prepared at present to go for it, does not doubt that "repudiation" will be a living issue very shortly. Pumsden comes pretty near to the fact. He is for paying the debt in a certain way, otherwise repudiation is his motto. No Democratic Convention, great or small, does find according the necessity of preserving the national faith and the importance of frowning down the rascality which inheres with repudiation. That is a point in regard to which Democratic Conventions generally exhibit a studied silence—a silence which gives consent to the most infamous projects ever heard of. Democratic leaders fairly shudder at the idea that they are to return to power and be in one of the things never to be had sight of, that will not a few of these leaders are ready for repudiation, unless lashed to the last from any of them an outspoken, straightforward proclamation against the necessity. One thing is certain, that who are for repudiation, openly or secretly, turn to the Democratic party, they never dream of acting with the Republican party to accomplish their infamous object. No argument can be stronger!

> "Were a fellow-citizen to swing round the circle of political opinion, he could not find a party in the whole of the United States of America to which he could attach himself, unless he would consent to adopt the principle of repudiation, either openly or secretly."—Lincoln.

Whatever of the above may be objects to Mr. Pumsden on the ground of his identification with New York interests to the prejudice of the interests of Pennsylvania, we need hardly say constitutes in our mind a valid and substantial objection to the Democratic candidate, and one that melts the most careful scrutiny from every Pennsylvanian, be he Republican or Democrat. But there our approval of the Press article ends. We do not oppose Mr. Pumsden because he was born in Connecticut, for we have got to learn that this accident constitutes any disqualification, morally, mentally, physically or politically. If it does so to Pumsden it assuredly does in regard to Judge Williams, who had also the honor of being born in that Yankee State. The motto the Press would thrust around our borders, "Pennsylvania for Pennsylvanians," is only to be followed to the extreme of silliness by its almost wicked disregard of the cardinal principle underlying our institutions. It is more proscriptive than the most intolerant Know Nothingism, and the idea that such stuff will gain votes for Governor Geary is an insult to the intelligence of our people. The question of State nativity has no more to do with the choice of Governor, this fall, than the startling problem whether the candidate uses "cucumbah" or "colcue." There are reasons plenty why Pumsden should not be elected Governor, and we decidedly object to the Republican party being placed in the position of opposing him because he is a native of some other State. It is to be hoped the canvass, and involves the conclusion that it is his only available point, which we are sorry for to have admitting. If it is true that a certain prominent editor of the State would not object to being made a United States Senator from one of the Carolinas, the objection of the principle laid down by the Press might prove inconvenient in its own neighborhood. Pennsylvania for who or comes here, in good faith, to make his home among us, is a much nobler and more patriotic sentiment than the one the Press impresses for "the back of the Executive chair." Why the "back," why not the seat? For aught we know, the most creditable feature about the Democratic candidate is that he was born in Connecticut, and half spirit and sense enough to emigrate.

> "Let us have a new Washington to lead us to victory, by the way, is a thoroughly intelligent journal—contributes something new concerning the Byron scandal, as follows: "We may expect soon an incidental commentary on this story, when Lady Byron's version shall be announced to an American lady of the highest character the true reason of her separation from Lord Byron. The cause assigned was incredible for any one not acquainted in detail with the subject, and even to regard it, grief. It was, however, literally true, and this cause assigned by Mrs. Stowe. So it not barely possible that Lady Byron may herself have become unsound in mind by long brooding on the supposed insanity of her husband?"

Governor Palmer, of Illinois, has selected a numerous delegation of prominent citizens to represent that State in the removal of the Capitol Convention in St. Louis. Among these is Gen. Logan, who has given the question due attention, he being a prominent candidate for a position in Congress looking to removal. It seem that, after all, Chicago is a candidate for the National Capitol, and a paper of that city informs us that the aforenamed delegation are suggested to "confer with the citizens of Illinois," in other words, advocate the claims of Chicago.

The cotton crop of 1869, it is asserted, is so far advanced that it may be safely estimated at three million bales—half a million more than last year. On the supposition that this crop of nine cents per pound—five cents per pound, it will bring them the round sum of $150,000,000, which divided among the whole population of the South would give to each person $6 per head. Of course this is not the way the money will be distributed. The total debt and capital of the consolidated companies aggregate eighty-five millions of dollars, when it ought not to exceed seventy-five millions. On this basis the road could declare handsome dividends, and have a sufficient reserve for improvements and equip the road. As it is, the road will be "skinned," and the people plundered and worse wrecked to pay dividends on the watered stock. The present earnings of the roads do not promise any margin after paying running expenses and the interest on the bonded debt, so that whatever money is made out of the consolidation will be by the sweat of gambling on Wall street.

On Wednesday the Alabama Congress, of disloyal memory, picked up a dead fly-book which had been dropped by a lobbyist, and found in it $1,000 in greenbacks, and nothing else was wanted inside the brass-valve in Portland harbor. It is about sixty-five feet long, and will yield thirty or forty barrels of oil, worth $6.00. The whale was unfortunately killed by a secondary, the captain having gained it a number of pieces by the weapon of the intelligent little fish.

Sixteen reserved seats in railroad cars is practiced on some of the Eastern roads. We hope it will not become common, as it would only add another to the numerous extras to which the traveling public are subjected in this country. If roads will not run first and second class trains, let them do it.

One of the last suggestions in regard to the removal of the Louisiana Capitol has a new face. It is proposed to send it to the Hot Springs of Arkansas. It is claimed for the water of those springs that it will not only prevent decay, but will restore lost and worn out timbers. If this is true, we will only ask that the promoter will not have to pay the freight.

It is reported that the gentle Telegraph has taken possession of by the sovereign of the World-power, and that the Atlantic cable Company will in future be governed only by the Emperor of the French.

Eagle, Pa., is to have another daily newspaper. S. F. B. Lyon, Esq., late of the Erie Dispatch, is to be its editor and publisher.

A Few Wrinkles in Hospitals.

The battle of Gettysburg, between the Prussian and Austrian armies, decided as one of its results that large hospitals are prominent in the wrath of their inmates. After that sanguinary engagement, the wounded were removed to various hospitals, and the result was that the treatment of the wounded in the large hospitals was said in the main and was found that the cases in a surgeon had their eyes opened to the fact that hospitals on a large scale were apt to observe rather than to prolong the lives of those who were brought within their walls. Recently given the subject a very thorough examination, and the existence of a number of the leading surgeons and physicians of the kingdom was given against large hospitals of all kinds, and against one in urban and large cities in hospitals some. The larger a hospital is, all other things being equal, the more difficult it is to secure to it those good sanitary conditions of pure air, pure water and perfect cleanliness. The multitudinous dangers to which the inmates of large hospitals are exposed, from the very concentration of the sick and wounded, are often more than the counterbalance of numerous advantages which they may possess

Weekly Commercial.

UP THE MOUNTAIN.

The Mount Washington Inclined Railway.

A New Route to a Growing Community—The Work, Begun—To be Completed in Ninety Days.

The many travelers who have turned for a few days or hours at the great mountain which hallows the name from the river which flows between Pittsburgh and the base of the bluff on the north side of the city, cannot fail to have remarked the advantages of the mountain-like home which overlooks the valley. Those who have been invited to mount its summit will doubtless remember the feelings of unalloyed surprise and pleasure aroused in the contemplation of the magnificent panorama spread out before them, the commanding position of the observer, the invigorating effect of the pure air, a great atmosphere of beauty with life, hills dotted with homes, half hidden by foliage, that over shadowing valleys, and the ever changing waters, the whole fringed with foliage so far as the eye can command. Every opening to villages, and every vista to country towns, every bend in the river, every curve of the hills, combining to make up a picture of rare completeness, refined with that delicate touch of nature which gives to the whole a charm of quietude and repose, and harmony with the surroundings, that are unequaled in a place of ready access. Mount Washington combines in a wonderful degree all these features, and has become one to arouse envy of finding the same in any locality so near the business of Washington. The difference between the magnificent of the city lying between the rivers and the quiet of the mountain is one to overcome inertia with love. The fact has been, and is, a great drawback to the growth of Washington, that those who have sought homes in the suburbs have limited their search to the valleys of the streams, and have not found for the child, or the invalid, the luxury of equal convenience with healthful location. Mount Washington has now become easy of access, and the time is not distant when it will be a favorite place of residence. Nothing but the lack of such facilities as are imminent in the near future has prevented the location of the hundreds of comfortable homes which will be erected on Washington here soon. Limited to those who can afford a carriage, or to the few who can endure the fatigue of ascending the steep hills on foot, it has only attracted a few, and these have become all the more enthusiastic in its praise. But now all this is changed. Access to the mountain is made easy, and the time is not distant when it will be as much a fashionable place of residence as Allegheny or Shadyside. The great drawback, means of easy communication, heretofore, has been overcome, and the Inclined Railway Company was organized under the title of the

MOUNT WASHINGTON PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY.

The company is composed of the following named gentlemen: President, Wm. Phillips; Treasurer, James D. Bailey. Directors, Messrs. Samuel Harper, Superior S. Bell, Capt. Dunlap, S. McClain, John L. Lee and William Dilworth. Contracts have been let, and work at the beginning of last winter, but little was done through the spring and summer owing to the completion of the proper street of access, the construction of the engine house and the laying of the track. The Company has now all these requirements, and the work is being pushed with energy. The contract for the grading of the road-bed, and the masonry, has been let to different parties in different parts of the country, and is completed, the whole contract will be completed, and the road generally ready for use, by the 1st of November. Finally, the Company has contracted to adopt a plan submitted by J. J. Endres, a Pioneer in the use of wire ropes, which secures that perfection in driving and machinery engineering, the great merit of which Mr. Endres claims for the invention noted by many.

The cars are to be moved by an endless wire rope, driven by a stationary engine at the top of the hill, and the cars are to be attached to the rope by means of a clamp which takes hold of the rope at any point, and releases it at the will of the engineer. The rope is to be carried around a large drum at the top of the hill, and the cars are to be moved by the friction of the rope on the drum. The cars are to be attached to the rope at the foot of the hill, and will be detached at the top. The cars will be run in pairs, and will be counterbalanced, so that the power required to move them will be only that necessary to overcome the friction of the machinery and the resistance of the air. The cars will be provided with safety appliances, which will prevent them from running back in case the rope should break, or from falling down the hill in case the rope should be slackened. The cars will be run at the rate of ten miles per hour, and will be capable of carrying sixty passengers each. The time occupied in the transit will be about three minutes. The cars will be provided with conductors, who will collect the fares. The engine house will be built on the top of the hill, on the property of the Company, and will be connected by a tunnel 300 feet long with the street. The engine will be of sixty horse power, and will be capable of moving one or more cars at a time. The track will be laid on the opposite side of the mountain to the city, and will be reached from the street by a flight of steps. The building of the road has been attended with considerable difficulty, owing to the steepness of the hill, and the necessity of securing the right of way over the property of many persons, rendering it impossible to manufacture cottons with advantage, the Lowell cotton mills are engaged in the manufacture of woolens, and when the war ceased, would cause an industrial revolution.

A wife Beauty, an engineer whose name is omitted to me, has been employed during the past year in this question, proposed to change some of the cotton machinery of the mills to adapt it for the manufacture of all wool fabrics of every quality, by means of a comparatively complying and inductive change of machinery. The plan, it is said, has been favorably received by the Lowell manufacturers, and one of their number, Mr. Boott, has been appointed by the Governor of Massachusetts to confer with the Governors of other States in reference to the proposed change. The Governors of Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut have appointed commissioners to confer with Mr. Boott, and the commissioners have been invited to meet in Boston on the 1st of September. The question is a momentous one, and if it can be successfully solved, will be a great blessing to the country. Washington have been invited to meet in Boston on the 1st of September. The question is a momentous one, and if it can be successfully solved, will be a great blessing to the country. Washington have been invited to meet in Boston on the 1st of September. The question is a momentous one, and if it can be successfully solved, will be a great blessing to the country.

LOST AND FOUND.

Turning Down the River, the Ohio.

(From the Cincinnati Times, August 25th.)

During the great flood of '37, when the Ohio river was higher and ravaged the bottoms to a greater extent than it has ever ravaged them since, to such an extent as to flood almost without any interruption, a good many dwellings located on the river banks were swept away and some destroyed during the time. Loss of life and unfrequently attended these disasters, as when a family, unconscious of their danger, were asleep in their beds when the waters rose around their homes and rolling it from its foundations bore it away amid the darkness and the turbulence flood.

On the left bank of the Ohio at that time, between Rastadia and Pomeroy, stood an humble cabin, being occupied by a small farmer and his wife, together with five children, the youngest an infant just a little over a year old. The river rose during the night while the family were in bed. The cooking of the house as the surging waters undermined it, and the first intimation through great and lively exertion the farmer was enabled to get all his family, as he supposed, to a place of safety, though he had experienced a little trouble in finding his wife and one of the children. Supposing them to be safe, through the gloom of that dreadful night, his home with all its comforts gone, he and the grasping avaricious flood and that night was spent in sorrow. Daylight broke upon the supposed that all were saved, but, alas, it was soon discovered that their infant girl was missing.

Consternation and excitement of the moment the baby was left asleep in the bed, and been swept away by inundation with the house. Great was the grief of the parents at the loss of their youngest born, and although they were thankful that the rest of their children were saved, and that their own lives had been rescued, nothing was thought of but the lost child, and it was very naturally supposed that the flood had swept it away.

Such, however, was not the fate. A hundred miles below where the dwelling was swept away and undermined by the flood, a man was quietly engaged in hoeing corn in the field of his farm, when he was startled by the cry of a child. A boat was procured and the search was indeed found to be an infant girl of about a year old, sleeping quietly in a bed, and in the shadow of a cradle. It had floated to the mouth of Big Sandy river, and was found by the man who was

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1869.

TERMS:

OUR STATE FINANCES FOR FORTY YEARS.

We have seen in several of our exchanges a move set up on behalf of the Democratic party that its management of Pennsylvania's finances had been economical and more statesmanlike than that of the Republican administration. Let us briefly state our objections to this report. Forty years since, to wit, in 1829, the State improvement system, as it has been called, was well under way. During the ensuing thirty years the Democratic party had nearly uncontrolled sway in the State. Three executives, to wit, Byrnes, Ritner and Porter, had been elected by the opposition, but in all the thirty years not three can be selected when both branches of the Legislature were controlled against the Democratic party. The result of that policy was the fastening upon the Commonwealth of a State debt of fifty-forty millions of dollars, and a State tax upon real estate of three mills, which yielded about $1,500,000 annually. We will charge the Republicans with no peace measures, no financial measures, no economical measures. Let us briefly state what we ourselves, in the economy grouping the nations of the earth, have opened the way, or could close it, should we undertake such a thing. It should chiefly concern us to study the philosophy of human progress, of intercourse between nations, and the results of time and experience.

The advocates of Woman's Rights won a point in the National Labor Congress, in session in Philadelphia last week. The following resolution was adopted:

> Resolved, That the Congress recommend that all the female printers made apprentices throughout the country be admitted into the various unions of printers, and that the unions women in any trade organized since the war, be admitted into the unions of their trades, and that the unions of all trades admit women in any trade organized since the war, on the same terms as men, and that the unions admitted to the trades-union congress shall admit women on the same terms as men.

The "immediate effect" announced, of course means the admission of females to all trades which they are able to learn and pursue. Of course, if there is any sincerity in this, provision must be made for female apprentices, and, unless the spirit of monopoly, against which the "Congress" protested so much, is to be shown in its very worst form, there must be no restriction as to the number of such apprentices, and further, it must are to have eights equal with women, the same freedom as to apprentices must be given to boys—all of which will conflict very materially with the present practice.

Some of the New York papers, which have been urging out for the repeal of the duty on Nova Scotia coal as the certain remedy for the high price of anthracite there, are beginning to find out their mistake. The Sun, which, we believe, did not quite originate the idea, exposes the failure of the rumor, and protests against the repeal of the duty, because it would amount simply to throwing away half a million revenue, derived from that source, without reducing the price of coal a single cent. "The total amount of coal mined annually in this country," says the *Sun*, "is 25,000,000 tons, while the total production of Nova Scotia has never much exceeded 600,000 tons, and is now less than 300,000 tons. How absurd to suppose that this little drop in the ocean is going to appreciably affect the level of prices!" The *Sun* might have added that of intermixture, which is the only coal obtained from Nova Scotia, the supply of which is not in the power of any dealer than the consumer. The *Sun* "improves the occasion" as follows:

> The rich anthracite formations on a natural monopoly, and the railroad companies, as common carriers, are the natural agents of combination. In reality one company controls the entire supply of anthracite of the last importance, and there can be no genuine competition. The only remedy is to encourage the use of bituminous coal, and the Government is not entitled to legislation for the relief of the anthracite companies so long as they refuse to bring the product of their mines within the reach of the people. The only non-coal legislative position for the opposition seems to promise of making money and getting votes is to denounce the duty on coal. Any one of the parties is given such chances for getting votes.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of Pennsylvania advertise for proposals for the purchase of one million dollars worth of bonds of the State Loan, not yet matured. This payment of one million dollars will reduce the State debt to twenty-four millions. If the State administration is continued in Republican hands ten years more, the public debt will by that time be nearly obliterated. We are glad to see this step by the Commissioners, as it is a manifestation of a disposition to exercise the option given them in the law, and, furthermore, it is a timely recognition of public sentiment with reference to the unexpended balance.

As our Canada question is examined, the objections to the introduction of our new-found friends disappear. These people appear to stand the test, though they do now and then fall into ways peculiar to our civilization. For this, however, we are more to blame than they. The opposition to them rests on grounds that will in almost *every* particular apply, with even greater force, to nearly *every* description of foreigners seeking homes in this country. After all that can be said against the Chinese, it is highly probable that, place one thousand of them alongside of the first thousand that arrive from the different parts of the world, and in ten years' time there would not be found to exist a great deal of difference between them. And to our civilization and institutions would we owe this result. We have seen this exemplified thoroughly in some of the new States. The fact is, the Chinese bring with them a large stock of truth done and ideas, entirely consistent with our form of government, and the sagacity of our people recognizes in them the very material needed to supply a want which everybody knows exists. As to their paganism, no more is to be feared from it than from much which under the name and form of religion is imported from European countries. One thing is true of the Chinese landing on our shores, numbering at most not more than a few thousand annually, while as it is directly the nation is strengthened by the infusion of many more thousands from almost every quarter of the world, with every conceivable kind of religion, the Roman Catholic largely predominating. It is not accident that brings the Chinese to us. It is a narrow view of things that supposes that we ourselves, in the economy grouping the nations of the earth, have opened the way, or could close it, should we undertake such a thing. It should chiefly concern us to study the philosophy of human progress, of intercourse between nations, and the results of time and experience.

The Mississippi Election.

The Democratic party of Mississippi has carried the election by the usual majority. The Democratic party by the act of April 29, 1846, had fastened upon the real estate of the tax payers a State tax from which about $1,500,000 annually was realized. This was repealed by the Republican administration of February 25, 1868. The thirty years policy of the Democratic party may be summed up in fighting corporations and taxing the masses of the people. The Republicans have repealed the tax upon the masses of the people, and put it upon the great corporations that have grown up—Railroads, banks and manufacturing corporations now pay the taxes which sustain the State government. If Ames Pachon should be elected, he, of course, will not like coal and railroad corporations to be taxed as they now are under a Republican legislature. He will insist on the repeal of all this, and that the Democratic legislature of 1846 taxing real estate should be restored.

THE WOOL INDUSTRY OF THE UNITED STATES.

The recent exhibition of textile fabrics at Cincinnati, called forth three thousand entries for goods and materials, and the products of twenty-one States were displayed. Although comparatively a local exhibition, the results were surprising, especially as to the variety and extent of the goods shown. We have in this recent display some indication of what may be expected from the joint exposition of the wool industry of the United States, to be held in New York City, on the 8th of September next, by the National Association of Wool Manufacturers and Dealers. The object is to have displayed "every natural or artificial product directly contributing to or resulting from the American wool industry, and all such instruments of production as are applicable thereto." All the principal mills in the United States, and all the leading manufacturers of machinery, will contribute to the exposition, and when it is remembered that this branch of industry surpasses all other departments of the textile arts in the variety of its products and in the multiplicity of the instruments of production, some idea may be formed of the attractive features which the exhibition will present. There never has been an industrial exposition held, either in this country or in Europe, without greatly benefiting and promoting material civilization, and it is believed that manufacturers themselves will be astounded at the extent, variety and excellence of the American productions which the exposition will display. The main object is to ascertain the true condition of the woolen industry, with a view to attaining the highest excellence in the manufactures of fabrics, and thus commend them to American consumers. Every mill owner, and every manufacturer of machinery connected with the woolen interest will gladly avail himself of so rare an opportunity to gain information.

The place of exposition will be open on the first of September. Articles forwarded from a distance must be directed to the "Wool Industry Exposition, care of N. Kingsbury, Superintendent, corner of Third avenue and Sixty-third street, New York." The name and residence of the exhibitor and list of contents must be given on the package, the freight and charges upon which must be prepaid to the place of exhibition.

THE EYE AND THE QUARTZ.

It is an encouraging sign that the determination of the intelligent masses, at least among the Republicans of Pennsylvania, to regulate corruptionists and the action of conventions under their influence, is not less strong as the contest progresses. Leaders who have labored themselves into the confidence and interests of the people may be disregarded without preceding repudiatory action, are likely to realize their mistake. The duty of the people—more especially Republicans—to repudiate, intensity and without fear of consequence, candidates "tainted with suspicion," or locality set forth by that able and sterling Republican journal, the Gettysburg *Star and Sentinel*, of which the Hon. Edwards McPherson is the editor, as follows:

> The entire reception which has characterized the beginning of Democratic the second session of the Fortieth Congress, in the matter of members, the unusual confidence, is startling enough to excite the serious alarm of every friend of the late Republican party. Not only are gentlemen selected for the chairmanships of committees, as a rule, who were the most conspicuous in the rebellion, but the Democratic members are not content to maintain the position of a minority, but are assuming to dictate the policy of the majority. The fact was made manifest in the organization of the House, when the Democratic members refused to vote for the nomination of any of their party who had been active in the rebellion, and the party was compelled to nominate a man who had done so in the past. The Democratic members are now assuming a position for the organization of committees, and are claiming that they are entitled to a majority of the committees, in proportion to their numbers in the House. This is a claim which the Republican party cannot allow, and which it will not allow. The Democratic party is not entitled to the control of a single committee, and will not be allowed to control any. The Democratic party is not entitled to the control of a single committee, and will not be allowed to control any. The Democratic party is not entitled to the control of a single committee, and will not be allowed to control any.

The Massachusetts Temperance Convention appears to have been gulled in a large degree by that good cause which comes only from organization. Separate action was not proposed. The political parties were called upon to enforce prohibition, but there were no fitness held out to compel them to do so. Hence the formation of a new party, and no talk of drawing away from old organizations. Most of the managers of the convention were active supporters of the Republican party, having no purpose to destroy it or injure it, but were just one of its reputation, and desired that it should take such a position on this question as shall make it worthy of the support of the good and true men of the Commonwealth.

Washington Sen. Graves goes among the people he is received with generous enthusiasm, showing that they recognize in him an upright Executive, devoted to their interests and the honor of the nation. Certain journals have undertaken to exhibit him for going among the people; but the people themselves take a different view of the subject. A President who mingles with the people to ascertain their views and wants, is not likely to incur their displeasure by so doing. The evidences of popular favor which have everywhere been elicited by the presence of Gen. GRANT, should insure him a fresh lease of office, concerning the popular sentiment, and the probable degree of favor with which their course is regarded.

The Hon. Reverdy Johnson has prepared an elaborate legal opinion, to the effect that Congress can compel Georgia to remove the National Capital from Washington. His conclusion is, that there can be a "permanent contract" between the United States and the States of Virginia and Maryland, dating from the session of territory by those States and inhering with the action of Congress from time to time, relating to the permanent seat of government in the District of Columbia, which contract is pursuant to a provision of the Constitution. Mr. Johnson's publication proves that the discussion of the question of removal has stirred up the good people of Washington not a little.

The President and the Cabinet, with the exception of Mr. Fish, are said to be in favor of conceding to the Cuban belligerent rights. In deference to the discretion of State the administration is inclined to maintain neutrality. Mr. Fish's foreign policy will not allow of such a step, and yet it was precisely this thing, and without a moment of thereof delay, that England and France did for the Confederacy. We are looking for the President to put his foot down.

The leading London papers are fast coming to be unanimous in favor of the acquisition of Cuba by the United States, and Spain is receiving a great deal of good advice on the subject. Probably Spain knows a great deal of good advice already, and it is doubtful whether she will readily accept more from that quarter. But it will make no difference. The end, which most men can perceive, will be all the same. Cuba is even now a lost gem to Spain.

The *Herald* maintains that the "Spanish revolution is now a success to-day than it seemed to be six months ago"; and to the Church of Rome it ascribes the reason. "So until the church is stirred down and made subservient to the State, there will be no peace in Spain." The *Herald*, "can we expect to see Spain taking her place among the nations." Spanish revolutionists ought to have carried more from the experience of Mexico and from recent doings in Italy. The struggle is not yet ended—is most not nearer. Whether the church is still to be mistress of Spain is a question of more vital importance than who is to be king.

Says the Boston *Advertiser*, relative to the Byron scandal: "Even if Mrs. Stowe's narrative uncovered the true cause of this famous matrimonial quarrel, the question still returns, 'To what good?' Business! Business! Will not the *Atlantic's* circulation be easily increased, and will not that enable them to pay liberally for manuscript? If it be said it is of the greatest use, we are not the times-full, and will anything else answer the purpose? The Boston paper's question may still be answered for who can perceive the "good," though the reason be given enough?

The New York correspondent of a Philadelphia paper says: "Gen. Grant has been snapped up by Sumner, of the *Ledger*, at the rate of 200 per column, payable in gold, to write the 'true story' of all the 'important' scenes of distinction, from Charles Dickens's to Charles Sumner's, including Buffalo Bacon." We question the report; first, because the *Atlantic Monthly* has the monopoly of Mrs. Stowe in that line, and, secondly, because Mr. Sumner is too despicable and his character too gone for us to sell.

The English Bishops are not likely to come to this country if they are commonly genuine. The retiring Bishops are to have pensions of not less than $5,000 gold, a year, but the Bishop of Exeter will have his whole net income, without addition of $25,000 a year, for the remainder of his life, because he is the only legitimate heir to the Bishopric of Exeter, and he merely have preferred the Episcopal throne by degree, while he has entered on annual receipt of $25,000 or $30,000 a year.

Rejection Depending Parliament.

The power of the press on the House of Commons recently received a very remarkable illustration. The reporters, after a hard night's work, at last gave up in despair, and declared that the members were inclined to talk on, apparently all night, upon such business orders as the Prolongs, Public Works, Metropolitan and Metropolitan Districts Bills. Gladstone and Bright, in a manful character, so that the country would be drowning in a body and leave the drones to repel themselves. Whereupon, the Chancellor of the Exchequer looked at the reporters' gallery and found no body gone, and, suggesting that the members of the press had committed a breach of privilege. But the speaker declined not, and after some further discussion, the House adjourned. The next morning's reporters were to take the new hats their own hands in this matter, it would be of great service to the country.

What a New Yorker Thinks of the Chinese.

Mr. Charles Stowe, a New York merchant, who has for the last seven years resided for three months' observation among the Chinese. He there finds—says the testimony is almost unanimously to their favor. They are good workmen, good mechanics, good laborers, good miners, are honest, faithful, diligent, and generally intelligent. The writer summarizes as follows:

> Confucius has taught them good in intellect and all of much better morality and moral conduct than the Christian nations of the world. Their word is their bond, and their contracts are faithfully performed. Their honesty is proverbial. Their industry is unsurpassed. Their frugality is unsurpassed. Their sobriety is unsurpassed. Their peaceableness is unsurpassed. Their kindness to animals is unsurpassed. Their kindness to each other is unsurpassed. Their kindness to strangers is unsurpassed. Their kindness to the poor is unsurpassed. Their kindness to the sick is unsurpassed. Their kindness to the dead is unsurpassed. Their kindness to the living is unsurpassed. Their kindness to the unborn is unsurpassed. Their kindness to the world is unsurpassed. Their kindness to the universe is unsurpassed. Their kindness to the infinite is unsurpassed. Their kindness to the eternal is unsurpassed. Their kindness to the absolute is unsurpassed. Their kindness to the relative is unsurpassed. Their kindness to the subjective is unsurpassed. Their kindness to the objective is unsurpassed. Their kindness to the ego is unsurpassed. Their kindness to the non-ego is unsurpassed. Their kindness to the self is unsurpassed. Their kindness to the not-self is unsurpassed. Their kindness to the identity is unsurpassed. Their kindness to the difference is unsurpassed. Their kindness to the unity is unsurpassed. Their kindness to the multiplicity is unsurpassed. Their kindness to the one is unsurpassed. Their kindness to the many is unsurpassed. Their kindness to the all is unsurpassed. Their kindness to the nothing is unsurpassed. Their kindness to the being is unsurpassed. Their kindness to the becoming is unsurpassed. Their kindness to the existence is unsurpassed. Their kindness to the essence is unsurpassed. Their kindness to the substance is unsurpassed. Their kindness to the accident is unsurpassed. Their kindness to the cause is unsurpassed. Their kindness to the effect is unsurpassed. Their kindness to the reason is unsurpassed. Their kindness to the understanding is unsurpassed. Their kindness to the will is unsurpassed. Their kindness to the feeling is unsurpassed. Their kindness to the sensation is unsurpassed. Their kindness to the perception is unsurpassed. Their kindness to the imagination is unsurpassed. Their kindness to the memory is unsurpassed. Their kindness to the association is unsurpassed. Their kindness to the habit is unsurpassed. Their kindness to the instinct is unsurpassed. Their kindness to the reason is unsurpassed. Their kindness to the conscience is unsurpassed. Their kindness to the moral sense is unsurpassed. Their kindness to the aesthetic sense is unsurpassed. Their kindness to the religious sense is unsurpassed. Their kindness to the spiritual sense is unsurpassed. Their kindness to the divine sense is unsurpassed. Their kindness to the absolute sense is unsurpassed. Their kindness to the infinite sense is unsurpassed. Their kindness to the eternal sense is unsurpassed. Their kindness to the universal sense is unsurpassed. Their kindness to the all sense is unsurpassed. Their kindness to the nothing sense is unsurpassed. Their kindness to the being sense is unsurpassed. Their kindness to the becoming sense is unsurpassed. Their kindness to the existence sense is unsurpassed. Their kindness to the essence sense is unsurpassed. Their kindness to the substance sense is unsurpassed. Their kindness to the accident sense is unsurpassed. Their kindness to the cause sense is unsurpassed. Their kindness to the effect sense is unsurpassed. Their kindness to the reason sense is unsurpassed. Their kindness to the understanding sense is unsurpassed. Their kindness to the will sense is unsurpassed. Their kindness to the feeling sense is unsurpassed. Their kindness to the sensation sense is unsurpassed. Their kindness to the perception sense is unsurpassed. Their kindness to the imagination sense is unsurpassed. Their kindness to the memory sense is unsurpassed. Their kindness to the association sense is unsurpassed. Their kindness to the habit sense is unsurpassed. Their kindness to the instinct sense is unsurpassed. Their kindness to the reason sense is unsurpassed. Their kindness to the conscience sense